picture and he broke out into his chimp

rearing again.
"Then something in my voice held his at-

brows drawn into a black knot. At last be

with him, and he was so pleased at this sign of forgiveness that he danced a jig as an evi-

slightest vestige of ill feeling. It was more than sixteen months before I saw Crowley

again, but he recognized my face among a throng of visitors, and, climbing up on his

cage bars, shouted and beckoned, and would

Methods of an English Teacher.

school is as much to mold character

charge of his pupils he strives to engage their

attention, train their faculties, and, if pos

home ordinarily is the prime influence

masters, schoolfellows and school surround

ings are the prime forces in molding his

to be trained, and the failures should be as

preme influence on character. The head

very highest ability, and may enable a man

perceptible influence on national character.

Remodeling Our School System.

I expect to meet with much opposition

when I declare my conviction that our pub-

lie school system will sooner or later have to

be radically remodeled. It is an academic

system-a university curriculum on a restricted scale-similar in kind, differing only

in degree. The culture which it imparts is

academic, and has but small reference to

satisfy the expectations it has aided in arous-

ing .- Professor H. H. Boyesen in The Forum.

PILES, FISTULA

DR. WM. HALL

Without knife, ligature or pain, (Cures guaranteed. No money to be paid until patient is cured). Chronic, private and saxual

\$100,000

\$ 50,000

of women a specialty. Send lots for book. Consultation free.

OF WICHITA, KAN.

DIRECTORS:

Jno. B. Carey, Peter Getto, P. V. Healer, H. G. cier, Kos Harris, B. Lombard, Jr., J. M.Ailen, J. Alien, W. F. Green, L. D. Skinner, James I.

A. FLAGG, Proprietor.

Cor. 2d and 5th aves, Wichita

Manufacturer of steamengines,
Boilers, Pumps and all kinds of
mill gearing. Architectural iron
a specialty. Iron and brass castings made to order. Estimates
made on all class of work and
orders promptly attended to,
69 W. H. FONDA. Sunt.

Manufacturer of Steamengines

TI IT IT IT

CAPITAL

Office over Woodman's Bank,

some hundreds of boys from the be

George R. Parkin in The Century.

character. He is a member of a small repu

tively superficial.

dence that there remained wit

KANSAS

MEMENTO MORL

The change, the mighty mysuo change, may

come
On any smiling summer more for Youth;
We from our very oradle learn the truth
Inst the next step may sink into the tomb.
But when the pulses flag, the hair grows gray,
The "may" is altered to the potent "must."
However lingwingly we hope and trust,
Each hour drags closer to the last dread day.
The fair old world may show as fair a face,
The hand of love class warmly yet on ours,
flu yet we know the casker in the flowers,
The shadow creeping slowly to our place.
Wiscat to press it home on heart and eye,
Beinember well—Youth may, but Age must die,

HORSE THIEF TRAPS.

Nowadays when you compare a man to a horse thirf you wish to degrade him. Thirty years ago a first class horse thief excited a pertain amount of admiration and respect. In these days of rapid transit, telegraph, telephone and police one can scarcely realize the success which horse thieves won before the war. They were the dread and the scourge of the farmer and the villager. They were better organized than any other class of inals, and not only stole with nerve, but with system. In 1856 there was a gang with dquarters in Ohio, which numbered at least fifty members, and which had agents in almost every state in the Union. I have seen legal documents to prove that horses stolen in New Hampshire found their way to Georgia, and that horses stolen in Kentucky were traced to points in Maine. It was no haphazard business. Spies were sent out to lo-rate horses, and then men followed to steal them. When a horse was taken he was sent to a certain agent, a farmer or livery man, kept a certain length of time, disguised, if necessary, and then forwarded to a second agent still further away. In this manner he was passed out of the state and hundreds of miles beyond, and not one was recovered where five were successfully run off. While the crime was made a very serious one under the law of almost every state, it was never looked upon by participants as being any-thing compared to burglary, highway robbery or arson. This accounts for the fact that men who were honest in all else were caught passing along stolen horses.

The years 1857-8 were the palmy days of the borse thief. In 1858 a general m was made against the fraternity all over the country, breaking up and scattering organizations, and the beginning of the war fin-ished the business. Except in the far west, the horse thief now acts independently and alone, and it is rare that one gets safely off with his prize. During the two years I have named my father had a farm in central in diana. I was 15 years old, and my health tween 1856 and 1857 we lost six horses by thieves, not one of which was recovered. On day a sheriff who was on the trail of a thief visited our place and gave me some pointers, and he was no sooner gone than I began to plan and schome. We had at that time seven good horses, and among them was a span of grays which had taken a state fair premium. The sheriff said we would have to stable them in a bedroom in the house to keep them, and the impending peril set my wits to work. Father had a large mercantile business in the village three miles away and the farm was in my charge all day. We had good barns and the best of looks, and we also had a couple of watch dogs, but our horses had been stolen just the same Indeed, when the last horse went, the thief coaxed away the best dog. The stable door was double locked, but he had used akaleton keys.

On the third day after the sheriffs visit a couple of strangers drove up in a bugy. One of them came in and introduced himself as the agent of a Cincinnati lightning rod company, and asked the privilege of inspecting the rods which had been put on the h barn the year before. He said they were his company's rods, but did not seem to be properly affixed. This was one day in May, and the span of grays were in the stable strangers seemed honest and straight, but the sheriff had warned me to look out for all comers, and I therefore had my eyes open. He not only looked at the rods, but he inspected the staples and examined the doors hings occurred to satisfy me that he had come to spy out the situa-tion, and after the pair had driven away I began preparations for a visitor. There was what might be called a vestibule to the As you opened the door there was a space of about nine by twelve feet before you reached the first stall. I got a piece of green hickory six feet long, and shaved it down to the size of an ax handle. One end was pushed into a hole bored in a girt of the stable, and by means of a piece of clothestine I drew the other end back until the wood would stand no more. In front of this bow or sweep I rigged a cord running across the vestibule. It ran up a partition and then down to the end of the sweep, where I rigged a catch. When the trap was set the cord was about four feet inside the door and across the way to the stalls. The cord ran across knee high, and a moderate pressure against it pulled down the catch and let the bow spring back. This bow was arranged at a height of five feet from the floor, and after a few experiments I was satisfied that it would work all right. From the end of the how, as it was bent back, ran a string over the hen house and pig pen to my chamber window, 200 feet away. I there fastened it to a bell, and a ring of the bell would mean that the bow had been sprung. The hired man slept near by, and both of us had fire-nrms. My father, who drove home each night, was quite taken with the invention, and was to turn out with us at the alarm.

Four nights passed without an alarm. On the fifth night it was dark and rainy, and I felt so sure that somebody would come that I did not u dress. Neither did the hired man. We sat reading, when, at a quarter to 12, the bell suddenly rang and lifted us out of our chairs. We seized our guns, ran down and awoke father, and lighted the lantern, and in four or five minutes the three of us were at the barn. The stable door was wide open. and on the ground outside lay the body of a man. He had picked the locks and entered, and he had struck the cord and sprung the sweep. It had caught his throat, and he was as dead as a herring. He was a man of about 80, well dressed, and had \$60 in his wallet. From letters found on him there was no doubt that he was one of the agents of an organized gang. Indeed, there were two of them. The other sat in a buggy in the road, and as we came out he drove off. No one could identify the dead man, and, after an inquest, he was buried in a corner of the

The papers had a good deal to say about the adventure, and of course gave away my invention. The pext man who came would be informed, and would take care to avoid it. I must, therefore, have recourse to something else. I sent off to St. Louis for a bear trap, and as soon as it arrived we planted it in front of the stable door. It was a monster trap, intended to hold anything which got its foot between the jaws, and we had to use levers to bear down the springs. Not one of our neighbors nor one of the day workers on the farm knew of the arrival of this trap; but all knew that the blokery spring had been done away with in the stable. We pretended to believe that the one lesson would keep the

fellows away for months to come. One day, about three weeks after the burial of the horse thief, a man who had come along and hired to us to dig a ditch to drain a youd made an excuse to visit the horse barn. I was asleep at the time; but the hired man reported that his actions were suspicious, He probably wanted to see if any further pitfalls had been prepared, and he was doubt-less gratified when he found the way to the gray horses clear of dauger.
One of the laws of the tran when sat was

ward the house. I fastened the bell string to this, and whenever the jaws sprang the bell would sound an alarm as before. The ditch digger slept in a room on the other side of the house, and we did not set the trap until he was in bed. On the third day after his transction of the stables he arrayment his inspection of the stables, he app that he must go to the village in the evening to make some purchases. We set the trap at 9 o'clock and at half-past 10 the bell rang. We were walting for it, and we were out in two or three minutes. The bear trap had its victim, and the victim was our ditch digger. Of all the bowling, yelling, curs-ing and praying you ever heard mixed to-gether this fellow's atterances took the cake. He was caught by the right leg, and such was the pain that he was almost cruzy. He had unlocked one of the big padlocks on the door, and had a bunch of about fifty keys with him. The sudden surprise and the pain broke him in two, and even before we got him out of the trap he confessed that he came to work for us with the sole idea of stealing the gray horses. He was sent to jail, and when his trial came on he went to prison for three years. That was not his full punishment, however. His leg was so injured in the trap

that it had to be amputated to save his life.

The papers gave my bear trap away, as a course, and I must now look for some other defense. The thieves would hereafter keep clear of the stable door. October had now come, and the long nights were the glory of the horse thist. was an underground stable to the horse barn, and the doors of this were never locked, as we were not afraid of our cows being taken. The only doors to the barn proper were a pair of big doors and the stable door. The big doors were so well fastened on the inside that no one could open them. All attempts had been made by the small door. I now figured that the next comer would enter the stable below and ascend to the horses above through one of the hay boxes running down and this happened to contain the largest aperture above. Once up stairs the thief could lead the horses from the stable to the main floor, and then out of the big doors. One ascending by the hay box would pass under a bearn out on the main floor. . To this beam I fastened two poles eight feet long in an upright position and six feet apart. I then sawed off a two inch plank to the right the belp of the hired man and a rope and pulley, hoisted it up and slipped it over the poles. We arranged it to have a fall of seven feet, and increased its weight by fas-tening a block of stone at either end. When drawn up by the rope and pulley we ran the rope through a ring in the floor, attached a wire, and ran this wire to a catch. A presof a pound on the wire released the

We were undisturbed for about four weeks after the sentence of the bear trap victim. Then a stranger who said he was a drover from Cincinnati called one day to look at some of our stock. We were stall feeding three or four steers, and the drover was shown to the underground stable. I was watching all his movements, and I saw that he gave the empty stall and the big hay box particular attention. He had heard of our adventures, and when I gave him to understand that we fenred no danger except by the small door he had a twinkle in his eyes. He praised the arrangement of the stables, and thereby made an excuse for stepping on the edge of the manger and looking up the hay box. He could see that one climbing up there would come out on the main floor, but he could not see what I had in store for any one who tried it. On that night everything was in readiness; but it was five nights before the victim appeared. I had a string running from the plank to the bell in my chamber, but this alarm was not needed. It was, I believe, the 8th of October. The weather had been threatening all day, and at dark a drizzle set in. About 8 o'clock in the evening some-thing disturbed the hens, and the hired man

catch and let the plank down with a smash.

went out to investigate the trouble.
He heard somebody calling from the
barn, and we went out to discover that we had a prisoner under the plank. It was not the drover who called to see the fat steers, but a tough looking fellow about 25 years of age who had got the pointer. He had come early, so as to get a long start before daybreak, and under the idea that no trap would be set until our bedtime. The heavy weight had come down across his back, and he had been so badly hurt that he could hardly move. When we removed him we sent for a doctor and before 10 o'clock the thief was told that he could not live until morning. He was at first very sullen and defiant, but as death came nearer he began to weaken. At midnight he asked us to send for the sheriff, and when that official arrived the thief made a startling confession. He gave away the names and residences of a score of agents, told the officer where to find fifteen or twenty stolen horses, and, in brief, made a complete exposure of the whole business. Our horses, had he got them, were to have been sent to New York or Boston. He died about 5 o'clock next morning, while dic-

tating a letter to his mother in Chicago. The confession was a windfall for the sheriff. He moved rapidly, and within a week almost every member of the gang in the state was in limbo. Arrests followed in Ohio, Illinois and other states, and horse Ohio, Illinois and other states, and horse thieving as a business received its death blow before Christmas. In our village the hotel keeper and the liveryman were arrested, tried and sent to prison, and in other towns it came out that lawyers, doctors, and even postmasters had been in with the gang. Indiana recovered at least seventy-five valuable horses which had been run out of the state, and at least thirty men were sent to prison. It was, as I said, the breaking up of the whole business, and it was all brought about through the fall of a plank which a country boy and a farm hand had hoisted into position.—New York Sun.

A few miles below Namur the road ran close to the chiff, the trees shut out every ray of sunlight, and as I rode along there alone in the deep shade I glanced up against the dark ledge, only a few fest from the road-way, and there, hanging against the rough rocks where I could almost touch it, was the naked body of a man, covered from head to foot with blood. The first view was a shock of horror that I shall not soon forget, but when I had dismounted and walked back to the spot I found that the bloody corpse was the same figure I had seen, on canvass and in plaster, at Antwerp and Brusseis, painted by Rubens and carved by sculptors less famous, more than fifty times within the last two days. I had seen Christ dead, dying and resurrected in almost every conceivable shape, but nowhere was he represented in such ghastly form as he was there under the shelving rocks by the roadside. There was a small stone but close by, but nothing else to indicate that the place was frequented by visitors. George B. Thayer in New York Werld. us, more than fifty times within the last

Eare Old Delft China. A correspondent who recently spent a few days on the Dutch island of Marken, in the Zuyder Zee, writes that in many of the humble houses occupied by the fishermen of the island he saw carved furniture that would turn an American collector green with envy, while in every house the rare old Delft china was ranged in double and triple rows about the walls - Chicago Herald

Utah's Stratum of Water.

It has been discovered that a large portion of Utah is underlaid with a stratum of water, which may be reached by boring wella from 100 to 200 feet. The wells flow so liberally that one of them will water five to six acres thoroughly. The desert is literally "made to blossom as the rose."—Boston Budget,

A Poetic Little One. A little one happened to see a morning glory open late in the afternoon, when all its fellows had gone to sleep. After looking as it thoughtfully for some time she said: "I fink, papa, it must be dreaming. -Youth's

DEADLY PTOMAINES.

SUBJECT ATTRACTING ATTEN-TION AMONG MEDICAL MEN.

Some Facts of General Interest-The Polsons Which Are Generated in Food, Risks of Eating Stale Sausage or Fish.

Probably no other subject is attracting so nuch attention in the medical world today as that of ptomaines. A ptomaine, mays Pro-fessor Victor C. Vaughan, is a basic of alka-loidal body formed during the putrefaction of animal matter. It may, therefore, be called an animal alkaloid. The first definite investigations on this subject were made by the learned Danish physician who presided so ably at the eighth international medical congress in 1884—Dr. Panum, of Copenhagen. Panum found that putrid blood, even after being boiled and after being treated with chemical reagents, which would destroy all germs, retained its poisonous properties. He boiled this poisonous substance for eleven hours and found that it still retained all its virulence. From this he rightly concluded that the poisonous substance was a non-volatile chemical compound. He did not succeed in isolating it, and it has always been referred to as Panum's putrid poison. Panum's work was published in Danish, and did not attract

much attention for some years. In 1868 Bergmann obtained from putrid yeast a highly poisonous crystalline substance to which he gave the name Sepsine. In the following year Zeulzer and Sonnenschein obbstance which resembles atropia in its physiological action, and in a medicolegal investigation Rorsch and Fassbender discovered an amorphous body which gave reactions similar to those of digitaline. Bence Jones and Durpre about this time also obtained from the liver a substance which, when dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid, gave the fluoresence of sulphate of quinine which was called by them animal chinoidine. From putrid meat Professor Brieger prepared a substance, neuridine, which acted as a on as long as it was contaminated with other products of putrefaction; otherwise harmless. It is closely related to two substances that occur in the human system in its normal condition, namely, neurine, one of the constituents of the brain; and choline, which is present in the bile. By putrefac-tion, neuridine and the rather harmless choline, are transformed into the highly poisonous neurine. It is a remarkable fact that neurine, which is indentical with muscarine, the poisonous principle of a toad-stool, and which is a normal constituent of the human body, should prove so destructive when introduced into the body from an out-

POISONS FOUND IN CORPSES.

The fact that the poisons of putrefaction are of a chemical nature accounts for the poisons found in corpses. These poisons bear some resemblance to the alkaloids of the hemlock, strychnine, veratrine, etc. A general was supposed to have been poisoned by his servant, in Rome, and a poison was found in his body, bearing a great resemblance to a virulent poison found in the larkspur. But of murder was overcome by the success of the late distinguished professor of legal medicine in the university, Professor Selmi, of Bologna, in obtaining the same poison from a corps where every suspicion of poisoning was excluded. In 1870, Selmi began a series of investiga-

tions concerning ptomaines, which was only interrupted by his death. Selmi obtained interrupted by his death. Selmi obtained from putrid flesh extracts which gave reactions similar to those of morphine, strychnine and delphinine. But he did not succeed in isolating completely any ptomaine. Nencki, in 1876, first succeeded in determining the composition of a ptomaine. This

substance was obtained from putrid gelatine. The poisons like those found in corpses, called ptomaines by chemists, are created by the putrefaction of fish, white of egg, meat, se, gelatine and yeast. The presence of moisture is an essential condition, hence the moist mixture of sausage filling is especially well adapted to the formation of these poisons. It is a matter of observation that a great many cases of poisoning have followed the consumption of sausage or of fish that have been kept damp. The action of the ptemaines is more virulent when they are introduced into the circulation through unds, than when they are in the stomach. Hence, it is that cuts received while dissecting corpses often end in death.

PERSONS WHO ARE SENSITIVE. People are not equally sensitive to these poisons. Some persons are so sensitive that fish seemingly fresh will cause them inconvenience. Others are likely to suffer from a peculiar eruption of the skin after eating crabs or lobsters. In the maire porridge, which is called "polenta," and which is the chief food of a certain class of Italian workmen, there is formed by putrefaction in hot weather a poison which causes "pellagra," an eruption of the skin resembling erysipeias, which grows worse in time and finally cause

In every day life the ptomaines give evidence of their presence. The frequent in-flammations of the fingers of persons engaged SURPLUS, in washing dishes are due to this cause. best remedies for the evil is washing with

soap, which acts as a mild disinfectant.

All food, whether vegetable or animal, must be regarded with suspicion as soon as the first signs of decomposition become noticeable. Especially should great care be taken in times of epidemics. The poisons of putrefaction are odorless compounds, and it must not always be inferred that they do not exist before the odor of putrefaction is per-ceived. These poisons are not destroyed by

Four hundred cases of sickness in Suabia have been traced to sausage poisoning from 1793 to 1853. The plague like epidemio that occurred in the Volga district some time ago was traced to the diet of the people in those regions, which consisted almost exclusively

Ptomaines are divided into two classes those containing oxygen and those which do not contain this element.—Medical Classics.

ARTIST' BEARD AND CROWLEY.

How the Anthropoid Ape Tried to Atone for His Wicked Temper. The best known picture of Mr. Crowley, the late chimpanses, represents him sitting in an arm chair with skulls and books about him as he debates within himself the possibilities of the Darwinian theory and of metempsychesis. It was painted in 1885 by Mr. J. H. Beard, of the National academy. "My experience with Crowley," said Mr. Beard to a reporter, the other day, "makes me believe that he had a mental ability that came very near to reason. I had made many etches and studies of him for several weeks,

and had thus formed quite a friendship for him. He know me well, and used to shout a greeting whenever I entered his room. On e day of Gen. Grant's funeral, there being but few visitors in the park, Superintend-ent Conklin had Crowley's room closed at 10 o'clock in the morning, so that I might be undisturbed and make a portrait of the chimpanzee. Crowley was much interested in my work, and stretched out his hands now and then in a vain effort to get at the easel. I managed to catch him a few times in the pose you see in the picture and gut it on the

"I finished the sketch at 8 c'clock in the afternoon and stood it against the wall, face outward, some eight feet from the bars of Crewley's cage. When my back was turned as I was putting away the brushes he caught sight of the picture, and, thinking it was an-other chimpannee, flew into a rage and threw a great handful of wet sawdust so skillfully that it smirched the work from top to bot-tom. I turned just in time to see the damage done and too late to prevent it. I shook my menistick as if to beat him and snoke sharniy

to nim. Crowley ethniced and danced fidriously and threw himself against the bare of his cage as if he wanted to kill me. If ever a simian swore he did. He reged for fully five minutes. When he at last stood still a few seconds I walked over to the cage and said: 'Crowley, don't you think you ought to be sahamed of yourself for spoiling my day's work like that? As I spoke I pointed at the ricture and he broke out into his chimpungee

"Then something in my voice held his attention, and he listened to me quietly while I went on reproving him. I talked to him quietly but reproachfully, and he seemed almost to understand. As I went on he looked at me, then at his portrait, and evidently reflected that he had done something wicked. He pondered for some minutes with his eye-brows drawn into a black knot. Printers, Binders, Publishers, Stationers and Blank Book Mfrs

thrust out his great hairy arm through the County Officers' Books bars and looked up at me beseechingly, as if to ask me to shake hands. I shook hands

City Officers' Books and Blanks

District Court Books

not stop until I came up and shook hands with him."-New York World. Bar Dockets District Court

Probate Court Books

In passing on to speak of other aspects of Mr. Thring's work at Uppingham, and of his and Blanks

efforts to realize in actual working facts sound theories in education, it would perhaps Township Trustees Records be well to remind the American reader that the accepted function of the English public

Township Treasurers Records train intellect. Our ordinary day schools and Township Officers Guides cannot hope to do this in a like degree. In the few hours during which the teacher has

and Warrant Books sible, reach to some extent the heart as well Justice Peace Dockets

Township Clerks Records

as the head. Then they go back to an infin-ito variety of homes to spend far the greater part of their time, and the character of the Civil and Criminal combined determining the character of the child. Justice Peace Blanks Strong personality in a teacher, or excep-Constable Guides

tional circumstances, may indefinitely in-tensify the influence of the day school on haracter, but as a rule it must be compara-Road Overseers Account Books

otherwise with the English public Receipt Books and Blanks school. Here a boy has to pass much the greater part of his time luring the most im-pressionable years of his life. His school-

School District Records and Blanks

lic, with laws, customs, institutions, ambi-Blank Books of all tions of its own, and where the individual life and the general life react upon each other with singular intensity. To the school come boys from every kind of home; all are Kinds Made to order Building & Loan Association

Books and Blanks

Seal and Blanks

and Blanks

few as possible. The responsibility thrown upon the master is enormous; but, on the other hand, his work is infinitely dignified by Bank Books and Bank Work a Specia.ty the opportunity which it furnishes for su

mastership of a school of this type, drawing Books furnished for

Water Companies to exercise, in the course of a generation, a Coal and Mining Co's, Stock Co's

Corporations, Etc.

Note Eooks Notaries Records

Loan Agent Books

the life which the great majority of the pupils will have to lead. It kindles an ambition in them which, in nine cases out of Real Estate Agents ten, is destined to be disappointed, and en-Books and Blanks genders, as a consequence, discontent and disaffection toward the state which fails to

Deeds, Mortgages, Contracts, Abstracts, and

All Kinds of And all diseases of the rectum cured by

Blanks in Stock s. H. KORN. Pocket Real Estate Books for Farm and City Property,

Pocket Dockets for Attorneys.

B. LONBARD, JR., Prest. L. D. SEINNER, Cashler Loan Registers J. P. ALLEN, V. Prest. W. H. LIVINGSTON, 4st. Cas

Hotel Registers Rent Registers and Contract

Books for Real Estate and Rental Agencies

Scale Books Assorted Sizes

> Receipt and Note Books

Cemetery Association

Books and Blanks Magazine Binding

Law Binding

Music Binding Book Binding

Binding of

all kinds

Lithographing of all Kinds Second to None

Ruling and Tinting Kinds on Short Notice

Charters and Legal Blanks of Every Kind

Poster Printing

Stationery and Office Supplies of all Kinds

Book Publishing

Premium Lists

Price Lists

Pamphlet and Catalogue Publishing

Anything and everything that is done in a first-class publishing house. Send for estimates on any kind of work.

Address all letters to

R. P. MURDOCK, Manager.

Wichita, Kansas

WICHITA,

Wichita Mercantile Co., WHOLESALE -:- GROCERS,

THE WICHITA EAGLE.

M. M. Murdock & Bro., Proprietors.

Printers, Binders, Publisher and Blank Book M'frs

All kinds of county, township and school district records and blanks. Legal blanks of every description. Complete stock of Justice's dockets and blanks. Job printing of all kinds. We bind law and medical journals and magazine periodicals of all kinds at prices as low as Chicago or New York and guarantee work just as good. Orders sent by mail will be carefully attended to. Address all business communications to

R. P. MURDOCK, Business Manager.

HAWN, HERRON & CO.,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And dealears in HARD AND SOFT COAL.
Will bid on grain of all kinds in lots of one to fifty cars at any point in Kansas. Correspondence solicited. HAWN, HERRON & Co. Prop., Whichita Elevator and Zephyr Mills

7. O. DAVIDSON, Prest R. C. ERIGHT, Seep. W.T. BASCOCK, Vice Pres TROS. R. FITCH. II

Davidson Investment Comp'ny

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$300,000.

DIRECTORS: JOHN QUINCY ADAMS A. KNIGHT, CHAR G. WOOD, C. A. WALKER, E. C. ERSANT JOHN E. SANFORD, W. T. BAROOUR, W. E. STANLEY, J. C. DAVIDSON,

\$5,000,000 Loaned in Southern Kansas. Money Always on Hand for Improved Farm and City Loans.

WICHITA, KANSAS.

L.C.JACKSON,

-SUCCESSOR TO HACKER & JACKSON,-Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal And all kinds of building material. Main office 112 S. 4th Ave. Branch office 183 N. Main. Yards connected with all railroads in the city.

WICHITA NATIONAL BANK \$250,000

Paid-up Capital, 50,000 Surplus, -DIRECTORS-

A. W. OLIVER M. W. LEVY, S. T. TUTTLE, S. F. IEDERLANDER, W. A. TUCKER, JOHN DAVIDSOS, J. C. RUTAN, DO A GENERAL BANKING, COLLECTING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

d Foreign exchange bought and sold. U. S. Bonds of all denominations bought and sold. County, Township and Municipal Bonds Bought.

LOMBARD

Farm Loans at Lowest Rates

Office over State National bank.

Cor Main st. and Douglas ave.

Mansas National Bank Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars,

Capital, paid up, - \$250,000 Surplus,

184 Main Flest

26. W. Lin, But A. B. John, View Frest 8. 81 Frank, Backins

The Eagle pocket real estate book has become a universal favorite among dealers generally in the west.

Free reclining chair cars are now muning on all trains on the C., K. & N. railway, "Rock Island Boute," between Wichita, Topeka Kansas City, St. Joseph, Chicago, Et. Louis

ADDITION.

CALL AND SEE ME H. SCHWEITER, One Year, -OFFICE 105 S.EMPORIA

MISSOURI .-:- PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The most popular route to Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and all points East and North, also to Hot Springs, Ark., New Orleans, Fiorida and all points South and Southeast.

SOLID DAILY TRAINS

-BETWEEN-St Louis, Kansas City, Pueblo and Denver,

-WITH-

-VIA THE-COLORADO SHORT LINE The Shortest Route to St Louis

5-DAILY TRAINS-5

Kansas City to bt Louis. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars. Free Reclining Chair Cara H. C. TOWNSEND. Ger., Pass, & Ticket Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

Passengers for Wellsford, for Coldwater and Ashiand be sure and take Lake's straight line and save twenty-four hours' time; arrives at Coldwater at 3.30 p. m.

READ THE WEEKLY

Motor Line Wiehita. Eagle.

Contains More State and General News and Eastern Dis-patches than any paper in the Bouthwest.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Six Months.